NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

Rumored Action Between the Vanderbilt and Alabama.

Les Miserables Condemned to be Burnt in Havana.

THE OLD WALLS TO BE TORN DOWN,

stant, arrived at this port yesterday.

Our Havana Correspondence. HAVANA, June 20, 1863.

of the Siege of Puebla—Les Mise -Death of Sminent Banker—The Old Walls of Havana—Re ed Naval Action with the Alabama—Commercial, &c. sopie" is like a great overgrown simpleton, who is either man nor child, though decidedly more of the atter. It must be gratified at any cost, and many there re who feather their nests handsomely by the manufac-ure and sale of toys to this most self-willed and petulant reatures. The French invasion of Mexico is very unliar in the United States, and therefore the mos infavorable news to the invaders would be, it is shrewdiy upposed, the most acceptable to the public; consequently some one who has an eye to business in far off California has from time to time manufactured nice little sugar plums and bow bons of news, which were just the thing the great people craved and swallowed with avidity. The unwelcome news of the surrender of Puebla, being too true to be doubted by any same man, as to be sugared over a little, and our California friend

'What | all my pretty chickens at one fell swoop' "preferring death tofbecoming prisoners, committed sui-pide by shooting themselves dead." Dead as a door nail. Good Lord! All the newspapers exhibit this ingenious contrivance of the California man, and every one is imely gratified. The extra ornament about the "deter-tion of the Mexicans to resist to the last" is as ne-

Now, permit me to say that the patriotism of the Now, permit me to any that the patriotism of the Mexicans and the conservation of the Monroe doctrine are as distinct as light and dark-ness, and the one will never find its defence and bulwark in the other. I find no great determination version where exhibited in the preparations made at Puebla, where, though the authorities had a whole year for those preparations, there was not one month's provisions in the place when the French invested it, which they did very slowly and leisurely. The fortifications, it is true, resisted muskerry and twelve-pound gune; but they were not made to resist siege artiflery, as a few lours' bombardment amply proved. The whole affair has a very auspictious look, and I am inclined to believe there was a predetermination to surrender the place as seen. is true, resisted musketry and tweive-pound guns, but they were not made to resist siege artillery, as a few hours' bombardment amply proved. The whole affair has a very suspicious took, and I am inclined to believe there was a predetermination to surrender the place so soon as some excuse should be found. The wilful neglect to provision the place furnished this excuse, as well it might, for starving men cannot light. But what think you of a general who prepares a famine in order to prepare a surrender? I am disposed to go even farther, and believe that the, surrender was intended to have taken place much sooner; but the poor Mexican solders fought better than their generals expected. Consider the following points, and you will perhaps agree with me:—Geo. Forey advanced leisurely against a fortified city, reported almost impregnable, without a single heavy gun in his train. This officer is acknowledged to be one of the best in the service of France. How then can his conduct in this case be explained, which looks more like that of a fool than of a wise and able general? In what other way can it be explained than by supposing that there must have been an understanding with those commanding the garrison of the besieged town? But then it happened that the French failed in some half dozen attempts to carry the place by assault, the expectations of the generals on both sides being thus disappointed by the bravery of the poor Mexicans, and ortega began to think he would gain greater glory by obliging the besingers to retire from before him. The unexpected gallantry of his already betrayed and starving garrison gave a new current to his resolution and a new attinuous to his vanity. He knew that Forey would have to lose days, if not weeks, before he could get heavy guns; for there were none nearer than Vera Cruz, and he feature, boyed that those guns might be captured on the road by guerilla parties. He was disappointed. General Frey did not retire. The guns came and were planted, and at their first flash he sat down an

pure fable.

Regarding General and ex-President Comonfort, he did
so little as to be almost beyond the reach of military criticism. But why did he locate himself at a distance of sixlay miles from Fueblar. What did he propose to do so far
from the very farthest French outpost? Is he a political with the attempt at revoluti n in his favor, made by some of the officers of his own command, in the very face of the oomnon enemy, a few menths since! Is he so very "patriotic" and unselfish as to witness with pleasare the deportation of those men—his personal and admiring friends—to the tale eighorses? His country would require such a sacrifice of his personal feelings; but his pass conduct does not warrant us in believing that he made it. He returned to Mexico with a price set upon his head, and nothing but the difficulties of the situation made the government oblivious of his treason. Viduarri, with whom he sought refuge, made his peace for him with Yuarre, and he was entrusted with a high commend. What has he done except to merit the disgrace of a removal? He himself admits that his troops melited away. Of course. If there were any patriots in his army they could not have had confidence in the man, and they left him.

him.

I will not dispute the bravery of the Mexicans, for we have seen them risk their lives in battle; but I cannot grant them patrictism. Who are Marquez and the seven thousand men under him, now besigning Mexics disy. Who are Mejia and those other thousands with him who are nlaying the same role, making common cases with thousand men under him, now besieging Mexico city? Who are hejia and those other thousands with him who are playing the same role, making common cause with the common causer? Who is Almonte? Who is the author of a brockare which has sust made its appearance in Madrid in favor of the Archacke Maximilian. Mexicans all. Who is be la Fena, who has just received the Gross of the Legion of Honor for his dexterity in cutting the throats of Mexicans? A Mexican himself. Who compose the urban guard of vera Cruz, of whose ostrages we hear so much? Mexicans. These are samples, not exceptions. The entire nation is unsound, unhealthy and corrupt. There is neither money, credit, trade nor enterpose to be found there, and the country, consequently, is at the mercy of any strong hand that ventores to seize it. These are sound, fredragable, though they may be unploasant, truths, and should be accepted in all seriousness by the American people, who, as the parents, are the natural defenders of the Monroe doctrine. The French will not be driven from Americs by absurd takes, as false as they are absurd, of Mexican neroism, Mexican patriotism, or Mexican determination. We must take things as they are absurd, of Mexican neroism, Mexican patriotism, or Mexican determination. We must take things as they are absurd, of Mexican beroism, to the decide ourselves ratally. In the condition is which Mexico is France is strong shough, believe me, to hold her is she chooses. For the present she does hold her, and Mexico will never, in this generation at least, be able to shake off that iron grap.

an George Washington. That seutence would was greater as the content of the conte

mothing abort of bisaphemy. I hope "Les Miserablea" will pertil from the face of the earth.

Havana has just lost one of bur brightest ornaments in the person of Don Eduardo Fesser, founder and director of the Baok of Commerce in this city, more generally known as Fesser's Bank. Full of talents and energy, of high recutively, a character as a merchant subtermished thread the many years of his business life, he leaves behind him.

among all circles, a name which all might eavy and few can win. His loss will be much felt for many a day to come, for it is a long time since so severe a blow as the death of this good man has been inflicted on the commercial and social interests of Ouba.

Captain General Dulce has succeeded in obtaining permission from the home government to pull down the old walls of Havana, as we learn by the Spanish mail steamer which arrived here yesterday. This useful and beneficial work will be commenced immodiately, and we shall have, in place of those unsightly and unmeaning walls, a magnificent boulevard. With this improvement the health of the city ought to improve, for then there will be some chance to ventilate our narrow, sufficiating streets.

Can you not tell us when the locomotives and cars for the Marianas Raniroad will be ready?

We have news from St. Thomas, via Puerto Rico, that on the 3d inst. the United States steamer Vanderbit came across the dreaded Alabama off the coast of Santa Crux, and that considerable cannonading was heard, leading to the inference that these vessels had a first. The greatest anxiety prevailed to know the result; but up to the time of the English steamer's departure for Puerto Rico nothing had been known.

Basiness during the past week has been slightly more active. Planters, however, still hold on to high prices, which necessarily impede business. In this they make a mistake, as I have facts and figures to prove if I had time and space. Let it suffice to say that prices for early if not all classes of sugars are falling in every other sugar growing country but this. Figures show the stock in Europe to be quite large, and that taken in connection with the decline in exports to the States and the decline in prices throughout the West India islands and Brazif, must lead to a low market here.

Excensionally a little breeze stirring, being in what is called St. John's summer. I have bread of vory few cases of fever, and I believe the city just now is pretty healthy.

Since my last we have no news from the Megican re

By the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz we hav dates from Porto Rico to the 12th instant The Diario de la Marina extracts (though no other journal does) from the Bolevin of that island, of the 3d

inst., some rumors about the Alabama.

The news was brought by the English steamer from St.
Thomas, to the effect that the "British pirate" was in

Thomas, to the effect that the "British pirate" was in Santa Cruz, and that the Vanderbilt immediately got up steam and went out to attack her, and that beavy firing was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz.

The Vanderbilt was anxiously expected back at St. Thomas; but up to the departure of the English steamer (name not given) nothing had been heard from her, from which some inferred that the Alabama had been captured, and others that the Vanderbilt had Ben destroyed.

The foregoing story in regard to the Vanderbilt and Alabama is doubt very much, and prefer to wait till tomorrow for the arrival of the English mail steamer Trent before giving it any sort of credence. I merely send you the story as I have obtained it.

By the Spanish mail steamer yesterday came the royal permission or order to pull down the walls around Havana. This has been promised so long that the "oldest inhabitant" had given up all hopes of ever seeing the work performed. The work is to be done, half by the city and half by the government. It will take considerable time to finish the job.

An important question has been agitated in the newspapers lately—namely, the existence of a strong coalition of grocers, who have made enormous profits by forcing importers to take a certain price for their importations and then making consumers pay most exorbitant rates. The government will now probably interiere and break down this outrageous league.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ora arrived in Hampton Roads last evening. The steamer Convoy arrived this forenoon from New-bern, N. C., and reports no news from that department.

The James Adger sailed from Hampton Roads this af The Fifth Massachusetts regiment arrived here to day Newbern, N. C., whose term had expired. They have to day volunteered their services to General Dix.

and enter at once into the service under the general commanding. The transport City of Albany, from New York 18th, reports at Norfoik having seen the masts of a schooner bearing southeast half east from Cape Heniopen light, about four miles distant, fifteen feet out of water.

The contrabands are being removed from Suffolk and vicinity to Norfolk in targe numbers, and placed in charge

of Dr. Brown, of Norfolk.

PASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION-TROT-TING.

summer, beat that famous stallion the first heat in their trot in 2:21%, which was the best saddle time previously second heat in 2:21. After the race his owner offered to mach him for \$5.000 against the time made by Dutchman over twenty years ago—a heat of three miles in 7:32%, and which up to this time has never been equalled. Flora Temple once made the attempt, but failed. There was a large attendance to witness the race of yesterday, as the saddle was supposed to be the forte of both horses, and a great exhibition of speed was looked for. They were disappointed in the first heat, however, but in the second their most sanguine expectations were fully realized. The reason of the disappointment in the first heat was the changing of one rider for another unacquainted with the peculiarities of the stallion. They soon, however, understood each other, as was manifest by the

ever, understood cash other, as was manifest by the speed exhibited by Fatchea in the second heat. First Heat.—Patchen won the toss for the inside posi-tion of the track, and, coming up nicely together, they got the word "Go!" They went side by side to the turn, which gave Patchen about haif a length the advantage, but getting into straight work Butler went up to his heat,

tion of the track, and, coming up nicely together, they got the word "Got". They went side by side to the turn, which gave l'atchen about hair a length the advantage but getting not straight work Botler went up to his head, and they passed the qui ruer pole in thirty seven seconds, yoked together. They went head and head into the backstretch, where Butler broke up and feil of a length. He however, soon closed again with the stallion, and carried him off his feet, and, going to the front, passed the hair mile pole two lengths shead in 1-14-3. Butler then broke up, and Patchen took the lead around the lower turn. Then Butler closed, and they came on the homestretch edde and lide. Fatchen soon afterwards broke up again and lost the heat, lobic on deceming to understand the beat mode of developing his speed at a trotting gait, although a most capital ricker. Butler came home a winner by two lengths in 2-28, much to the disappointment of these who had laid wagers on time.

Second Heat.—Butler was now the favorite at one hundred to twenty five. Previous to starting for this heat, lobic advisedly gave the stallion several rapid brushes up the homestracth to rouse his energies and steady his section, which it electually did. The horses had a capital start, the stallion leading half a dength around the turn and to the quarter pole in thirty dry a seconds and a half. The black went up to and lapped him as he reached the backstretch but l'atchen kept balf a length in front to the half mile pole, which he passed in 1-10-3. Butler was then let hose, and in going one hundred yards took the lead from l'atchen hey balf a length in front to the half mile pole, which he passed in 1-10-3. Butler was then let hose, and in going one hundred yards took the lead from l'atchen hey balf a length in front to the half mile pole, which he passed in 1-10-3. Butler was then let hose, and in going one hundred yards took the lead from l'atchen hey balf a length in front to the half mile pole, which he passed in 1-10-3. Butler was then let hos

THE RACES AT THE CUNTREVILLE COURSE TO-DAY. There are two races to come off at the Centreville Course to-day, m one of which, for four miles, Idlewild, one of the best racers that America has produced, will be sure to run. Her condition is good, and her friends are condi-

to run. Her condition is good, and her friends are condi-dent that if he loses the race Fashion's four mile time will be beaten. The other three horses entered against her are all good—Mr. Clay's being the winner of the four mile race as Philadesphia, one of Mr. Morris' having beat-en idlewid herself and the Clay horse at Paterson, and the other being a sou of Fashion, with a way of going just like his dam. The second race is a handleap, mile heats. Six horses are entered, and the race will be a good one-probably of many beats. There will be no mistake about the care from South ferry at one and two P. M. to day.

Sinking of the Gunboat Sumter.
For any Moxaor, June 24, 1863.
The United States gunboat Sumter was run into last night of Cape Henry and sunk. Her crew arrived her this afternoon. All safe.

The National Pinances.
The Svetwenty loan subscription to day reaches 1,655,000.

Contracts were awarded here to-day as to James W. Hammerskey, of Philadelphia, 1,300 bbb mess pork at \$14.50 a \$14.53 per bbl., and 500 bb beef at \$13.98, J. W. Farlin, of Chicago, 1,000 bbleef at \$13.98, J. W. Farlin, of Chicago, 1,000 bbleef at \$13.55 a \$15.55 per bbl.

LEE'S REBEL ADVANCE.

Development of His Plans and Movements.

MASSING OF HIS WHOLE ARMY,

Our Baltimore Correspondence

BALTIMORS, June 19, 1863.
Iopment of the Plans of General Lee Against Wash ington—He Has with Him a Large Pontoon Frain— What Will He Do With It?—A Column of Robel Troop En Route for Budd's Perry—The Batteries on the Potoma to be Re-established—Washington to be Isolat-d—Frederick City Occupied by the Rebels—The Rebels in Full Possession of the Whole of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Gen.

General Lee's delay in attacking Hooker has led to some doubts as to whether Washington is really the object at the capture of which he is aiming. But of this there can be no doubt, in view of the following facts, which I have learned to-day. It is evident from these facts that the delay, so far from affording cause for congratulation, is

On crossing the Rappanamock to move northward Gen.

Lee took with him a very large pontoon train, which was seld to come from Richmond. The boats are all new and the train is complete in all its appliances. What river does General Lee intend to cross with these pontoons? Certainly not the Upper Potomac, for that is easily fordable. Cer-tainly not the Susquehanna, for there are no indications of a movement of the rebel forces towards that river. The whole rebel force that has been in Pennsylvania was

bably left the State now. The fact that General Lee has this pontoon train with him I know to be true. It is stated on authority heretofore preved worthy of credence that, on leaving Warrenton for Thoroughfare Gap, General Lee detached one whole corps, as least thirty thousand strong, who are new en reute for Dumfries, by way of Brentaville. It is stated that this column is accompanied by forty pieces of artillery, among which are eighteon of the largest rifled cannon, ten small rifled cannon and six sixty-four-pounders, and also by a poutoon train. If this pontoon train is the one mentioned above, there can be but one explanation of the movement. General Lee designs this corps to cross the Potomac at Gudd's Ferry, which is only fifteen miles below Washing-

Thus port values the points which defeated General Milroy at The robel infantry which defeated General Milroy at Winchester, Colonel McRoynolds at Berryville, and General Tvier at Martinsburg, did not cross the Potomac at all. After taking possession of Martinsburg they proceeded along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as Cumberland, and as far east as Point of Rocks.

After taking possession of Martinsburg they proceeded along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as Cumberland, and as far east as Point of Rocks. The railroad between these two points, a distance of ninety miles, is completely in their possession. During the last four days they have been engaged in tearing up the track near Martinsburg and at points further west and in destroying bridges. In a military point of view, the whole road, therefore, has been rendered entirely useless to the government, and railroad communication between Washington and the West, so far as that road is concerned, is completely cut off.

It is now understood that General Lee, instead of moving on Centreville, is advancing with his main body towards Gum Spring, Pranesville and Coon's Ford. If this should prove to be true, doubt will no longer exist as to the direction which his plans will take. From Coon's Ford to Rockville, and from Rockville to the Baltimore Failroad, will be but a short march. This railroad once cut, whether by this column or by the one advancing from Budd's Ferry, or by both co-operating. Washington will be so completely isolated from the North and East as it is now from the West. The capture of Washington will then be reduced to a question as to the relative strength of the armies of Lee and Hooker. If the forces under General Dir, General Peck and General Foster could be hurried up to Washington they would swell Hooker's numbers to a very high figure. But that does not serve to be the intention of the War Department at present. Probably they will be ordered up when Loe is thundering at the very gates of the capital, and when the batteries on the Potomac have been re-established, and when the batteries on the Potomac have been re-established, and when the batteries on the Potomac have been re-established, and when the batteries on the Potomac have been re-established, and when the batteries on the Potomac have been re-established, and when the batteries on the Potomac have been re-established, an

on the Potomac have been re-established, and when the railroad between Annapolis Junction and Washington has been destroyed.

So far as Genural Lee is concerned, having sent 30,000 rotops towards Budd's Ferry, and having 10,000 or 15,000 near Harper's Ferry, he is probably only waiting for certain reinforcements, which were on the way some time ago to join him. During the last two weeks no less than 40,000 rebei troops have passed through Lynchburg, bound for Richmond and the North. They were General Lee's old troops, which he had sent to Chattanogas some weeks ago, and 20,000 others from Bragg's army. This, with the 10,000 troops which have been sent to him by General Beaureyard at Charleston, will make his forces amount to 150,000 troops. The government will no doubt see to it that Hooker has as many. It is no longer in Hooker's power, however, to fight on ground of his own chossing, even although he is fighting under the very walls of the capital. Neither is it in his power 'to deliver battle, or not to deliver it," as he boasted that it way. He will be compolled to fight just at the moment that General Lee thinks proper to attack him, and he cannot postpone a dight when that day comes. He will have to fight on whatever ground General Lee chowes, nor can be change the ground. And the reason of this is that he has within himself none of those strategical recourses the possession of which would have enabled him not only to choose the time and space where he would fight, but even to have prevented General Lee from crossing the Rappahannock at all.

prevented General Lee from creasing the Rappahannock at all.

The New York Seventh regiment arrived here yesterday, and were received with a rapturous welcome by the citizens, among whom they made hosts of friends during their sejourn here last year. They will be stationed for the present in one of the forts here. They would do a great deal more good, however, somewhere on the railroad between here and Washington.

Pet Halsted On General McClellan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1863. The enclosed card speaks for itself, as you will see by original now in my possession, and so far as the card rriting and with my signature affixed. The certificate of he persons present is also in my handwriting.

I presented a similar card, with the original certificate

I presented a similar card, with the original certificate of the gentlemen whose names are appended—Mr. Ames and others—to Whilely, the representative of the Hexatu at Washington, as my reply to the gross libel and slander referred to. Whilst asknowledging himself to be the person through whose hands the slanderous article passed, and under whose direction the same was telegraphed, he refused to take the responsibility of the publication on himself, give the names of the officers referred to, or authors of the libel, or publish my card.

card.

Now, as an act of common justice and decency, I demand that the card be published, with or without proper comments, as you may think fit.

I am determined to have full satisfaction, so far as the same is possible, for an outrage so wanton and in every way unjustifiable. Your obedient servant,

Os. HAISTED, Jr.

Counseller at Law, Newark, N. J., or at Willard's, Washington.

A CARD.

following —

A PRESONAL EXECUTER

At Willard's Hotel to night "Pet Halsted" was the aut
of quite an angry coned. Having recently returned for
the North, he was asked if he had seen dispersal McCledl
whereupon he replied that he had not nor did he wish to
such a samed coward. An army officer immediately
sented the indignity to the former commander of the Ar
of the Protomac by spitting upon Haisted, while a in
officer denounced bilm in the most corporations forms bet the large crowd which had accountiated in the halis after
commencement of the conversation.

commensument of the conversation.

I pronounce the article a willful, wicked and malicious libes and lie; its author a base, unprincipled secondrel and coward.

Who are the valiant officers that, with impunity, spit upon and denounced Haisted, as stated? And who, knowing "Pet Haisted," can be made to believe any such vile slander?

O. S. HALETKD, Jr.

Washinder O. S. Hallelle, J. Hallelle, J. S. Hallelle, J. Hallelle, J. Hallelle, J. Hallelle,

Jews from the Pacific. Man Francisco, June 22, 1982

Sailed, ship Spirit of the Yimes, for Mong Kong.
Late Oregon advices say that the government Commis ioners have concluded a treaty with the Nes Perces is dians of Idaho, granting them a reservation seventy mile long by twenty five wide, situated north of Clear Water river, and commencing at only nine miles from Lewiston, their present home. Two-thirds of the tribe are now or the land guaranteed them.

The government is to survey a portion of the reservation into twenty acre lots, and each male Indian is to re

years in ploughing the ground and fencing in the lots. Some buildings for the use of the Indians, such as schoolhouses, &c., are also to be erected. Farming implements are also to be purchased for their use. The whole expense of starting the Indians in agricul-tural life it is estimated will be \$260,000.

The steamship Origana sailed at ten o'clock this mare ing for Panama, carrying ninety-four passengers and \$963,000 in treasure for Rogland, \$159,000 for New York and \$97,000 for Panama.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The Tacony at Work off Martha's Vine Dozen Fishing Vessels Destroyed. The Privateer off No Man's Land

Capt. E. Snow, of the schooner Sarah E. Snow, of Trure, rrived here this afternoon. He reports apake off Gay Head to day, at eleven o'clock, schooler Western Light, Capt. Goodspeed, who had a deck leaf of men put on board by the pirate Alabama (probably the Tacopy.) Ho also reports four other vessels had preceded him to New York loaded with men from the destroyed Sabormen.

of a dozen sail of vessels yeste day and shis morning, all dehermen, which he fell in with back of Martha's Vine yard, taking everything of value from them and then set

ting them on fire.

At eight o'clock this morning the pirate was still com-

Vessels Captured and Burned.

Bostor, June 24, 1868.

The schooner fawrens arrived at Gloucester this morning, and reports that on Monday afternoon, forty miles east southeast from Chatham, saw the schooner Marengo on fire. oon afterwards saw a bark running for a fleet of thirty

rived at Wood's Hole to-day. They were put on board the South Shoal lightship by the pirate.

Burning of the Fishing Smack J. A. Me

On the 20th instant, at four P. M., the firing smack L. A. Macomber, of Noank, Connecticut, while at anchor, about twenty-two miles cast southeast from the South

The crew of the Macomber were ordered on board of be Tacony, but on application were allowed to leave in their boats, and reached the South Shoal light vessel in

ferred to the smack Eastern Star.

the 23d instant. head, white carved work on the stern, single topsails, and one boat on the starboard quarter; one brass gun, a twenty-four-pound rifle.

The Alabama and Virginia at Bahis The pirates Alabama and Virginia were at Bahia May 14. The latter was brig rigged and without armament. The Bark Evening Star Chased by a

Privateer.
The bark Evening Star, of New Haven, Captain Nautsfield, arrived at Arroyo, P. R., on the 8th inst., and re-ported:—May 28, in latitude 25 20, longitude 64, was chased for four hours by a brigantine (supposed priva teer), who fired seven shots, none, however, taking effect Finally she gave up the chase, as the Evening Star out

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1863. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The rebel authorities still decline to exchange or release other officers or civilians who fall into their hands, although they express perfect willingness to receive such of either class of their own prisoners as we may be disposed to surrender to them. Negotiations for a restora-tion of exchanges of all classes of prisoners, as well as enlisted men, are in progress, and notice will be given as soon as any satisfactory arrangement is made between Commissioners Ludlow and Ould.

to-morrow, with about four hundred prisoners of war to be exchanged. The enlisted men, numbering between four and five thousand, who are now held at Fort Dela can be provided.

The unfortunate illness of Admiral Foote has cause some delay in the changes which were to be made in the command of the South Atlantic feet, as he was to have ull capabilities of the Monitors and iron clads in opposition to fortifications. It is understood that the government are unwilling to delay active operations of that feet longer than is absolutely necessary, and that Admiral Pahlgren has been designated as the successor of Admiral Du

Letters have been received here from officers who were on board the Monitors at the time of the capture of the Atlanta (Fingal), which state that the value of the prize is not less than one million of dollars. A vast quantity of most valuable ammunition was found on her, and the ver sel itself is a meet valuable prize.

THE BALLOGN CORPS.

with the Army of the Potomac, corrects the report that the use of the balloon has been dispensed with in that army. The balloons and apparatus are in this city, re pairing and awaiting orders.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUNTER. Major General Hunter loft for his home this afternoon, to remain for a few days. It is understood that he is secutio return to active service, and will probably be sent to the Southwest, to continue the work of organizing the colored regiments so successfully commenced by Adjutant General Thomas. He was not relieved of his command in South Carolina for his management of

Obituary.
MR. LYNDE WALTER SCCKINGHAM.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of one of our correspondents while serving on the battle field. Mr. L. Walter Buckingham, who was kirled on the 22d instant, has for some time been connected with the Army of the Potomac as special corresponden of this paper, and the way in which he mot his deatl will be found in detail in our news columns. He was very energetic and enterprixing in his duties, never spuring his own labor to obtain the news of his partic ar department as speedily as possible. When shortly before the battle of Chapcellorsville one of our corre Buckingham undertook the duties of both his own and his captured confrero's departments and succeeds ably with his double task. Again, when Mr. Bulkley Ford, Mr. Buckingham speedily took his vacant place Ford, Mr. Bockingham specify took his vecant place and has steadily kept with the cavalry during their recent struggles. He was brave and courageous even to a fault, having the determination so characteristic of the attaches of the Hausto office never to be beaten.

hr. Lynde Walter Buckingham was a grandson of Joseph Tinker Buckingham, long celebrated for his edito rial connection with the New England Galaxy and Bostor vious to the breaking out of the rebellion was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston for several years with the Mesers. Coffin, iron dealers. All of his employers have commended his probity, industry and purity of

At the commencement of the war he volunteered in the Fifth Massachusette regiment, and was severely wounded in the first battle of Buil run. Having been unfitted for active military duties by this wound, he became attached to the corps of Hunaric correspondents, and was assigned to the command of Gen. Banks. So becovered he acted as volunteer aid to Gen. Cluseret, commanding the cavalry of General Signi's corps. In the valley of Virginia, and in that postum rendered important services, and participated in all the battles in which that cavalry were engaged.

that position rendered important services, and participated in all the batties in which that cavairy were engaged.

Some months ago be resumed his position as a correspondent of the Hazato, and was detailed to the Twestth army corps. Weary of the monotony of a correspondent's lite among the intantry, he descreed to be transferred to the cavairy, and had only a few weeks ago been assigned as a correspondent to that corps.

He was present in all the engagements which have recently taken place in the front, and an officer of descreal monomanis staff states that Mr. Bockinghain was in the front with General Kilkatrick throughout the battle on Benday last, and rendered valuable service its was fault and the descreaming of the corriging of his charactor, and has been amounted, not only by his immediate receives, but by many of his associates here and in the army.

Personal Intelligence.
Lord Crichton, of England Professor Saint
of Washington, and Dr. Shattone, of Octors
at the Spersort House.

Military Affairs in New York.

The Fifty fifth regiment, New York State National justed, departed about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, per the Delaware and Raritan Railroad, for Baltimorper the belaware and Raritan Raliroad, for Baltimore. The regiment turned out a good complement of men, who recoived a liberal evation from the thousands of pecusic who lined Broadway to see them off, as they marrhed to the cars. The following is a lat of the principal differers—Eugene Le Gal, Colonel, Louis Thousaf, Licitemant Colonel, vacant, Major. — Wadaworth, Adjutant, P. Pravood, Quartermaser, Dr. Petard, Surgicon, Capitains Goulek, Girandon, Knutz, Steigner, Mayor, Turban, Ridinger.

RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY PIPTU DESIGNATION eranged a programme for the reception of the Twen

of the Twenty fifth —
GENERAL ORDERS—SO. I.

HAROGARTERS, TWENTY FOTH N. Y. Y.

ASTOR HOURS, New York, June 24, 1863.
All members of this regionent will report at ten o'clock.
L. L. on Saturday, the 27th instant, at the Park Barracka, to parade and reception. Carriages will be provided for the wounded and discharged men. By order of C. A. JOBNSON, Coisnel Commanding.

M. Toussey, Lioutenant and Acting Adjutant.

THE RIGHEST-FOURTH REGIMENT STATE MILITIA.

This regiment, which is under the commanded Colone
Cankling, is fitting up its vanks rapidly, and will, it is expected, get off to flatimore or Harrisburg in the course onest week. The regiment is well officered, several of the captains and licuteonants having heretofore seen active

TENDE REGIMENT.

This regiment is now complete in numbers, their reshaving been presented to Major General randford and by him approved and forwarded to Albany for acceptance. They have as the rolls four hundred members, which wis be in the course of the week increased to six hundred They will leave on Sunday or Monday to join General Kwen, with whom they have been brigaded.

ENGINE COMPANY OF THE SEVENTH REGISCE.

An advertisement appeared in the morning papers, yesterday directing all the members of the Eighth Company, Seventh regiment, remaining in this city, to jet their regiment at Hellitmore forthwith, under paiss of hing treated as deserters. Mr. G. W. Schenkberg, Orderi whose name was signed to the advertisement, called up us yesterday and requested us to state that the order we issued without authority, and is a fraud upon the mer bers of the company.

bers of the company,
THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. G.
In a list of officers published on the departure of the
Sixty-dush regiment N. G., the name of Captain Inniel
Sarain was printed in place of Captain Daniel Abraham. Brooklyn Military Moves

Generals and Aids of the Fifth and Elevanth he ades left the city last evening for Harrisburg. Two regi nents of the former are now in the field and one more preparing to go. Of the Eleventh brigade three regiments are at their destination and one will depart th latter part of this week.

The field and staff of the Fifth brigade consists of the following officers:—Brigadier General, Philip S. Crooke; Brigade Inspector. Capt. Wm. H. Layeratt; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas McAllister; Aid, Capt. John N. Bergers; Quartermaster—James Mooney.

The field and staff of the Eleventt brigade is composed of the following:—Brigadier General, Jesse C. Smith; Acting Assistant Adjutant General, May Benj. Hackell; Quartermaster. Capt. Lebbeus Chapman, Jr.; Aids, Dr. John Berry and Capt. H. J. Cipperiy; Surgeon, Dr. Edward Malone; Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Z. Voorhies.

Voorhies.

The Seventieth regiment, under command of Colonel Wm. J. Cropsy, were ordered to prepare to march in five days, on Tuesday. The different companies are mastering and will, if possible, be ready to depart by the time specified, although, from present appearances, it is not probable that they will go before the latter part of next week. The organization is of cavairy and artiflery. The latter are not ordered out. The cavairy number about three bundred men. They are attached to the Fifth brigade.

The Forty seventh regiment (infantry) is preparing to leave. They are ordered to Haltimore, but it is probable that they will be sent to Harrisberg instead, so as to be brigaded with the other regiments. They will leave in a few days. few days.

A number of detachments for the different regis left for harrisburg last night. Company 1, Twenty regiment, will muster at the Armory, corner of Grang Fulton streets, this morning, at ten o'clock, and lea three o'clock P. M.

Official Drawings or Murray, Eddy &

Co. a Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTICKY, EXTRA CLASS 363—June 24, 1853.

30, 5, 60, 59, 1, 64, 65, 6, 18, 43, 21.

KENTICKY, CLASS 366—June 24, 1853.

52, 34, 56, 39, 25, 37, 67, 2, 55, 38, 62, 4, 68, 29, 66, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to Covingtion Ky or st. Louis Ma.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, Lass 445—June 24, 1863, 26, 43, 37, 36, 15, 4, 8, 3, 35, 50. Class 466—June 24, 1863, 39, 26, 45, 46, 53, 15, 49, 68, 2, 73, 47, 16, 40, 55, 13, 5, 72, 6. Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A MORRIS & CO.

Royal Havana Lottery.—30 Per Cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubleons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Prizes Cached in all Legalized Lotte-les. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker. No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York. Always Ahead.—Knoz, as Usual, a shead of all the other slow coaches in the hat business. He beautiful ascertment of elegant and fashionable Straw Hat now on exhibition at So. 313 Henadway, has never bee equalled. Gentlemen who want to keep cool and he in the fashion should buy a Knoz.

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Opera and Field Glasses Cheap at 212 Composite Iron Railing—A Solid rought and cast iron Fence, without inints or crevice for ust.

HITCHINSON & WICKERSHAM.

250 Canal street, east of Broadway.

New Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 305 Broadway, near Twenty-second street. This new supportum for the exhibition and sale of the Celebrated Grower & Baker Machines, at the manufacturer's prices, has been opened for the city, where also Embrudering, Brading, Tucking, Quilling, Heaming, Stitching, As, are executed to competent operators at the shortest notice. Children's Clothing, Ladder Farnishing, As, on sand and made to order. Sewing Machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

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Cristadoro's Hair Dye, & Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail. No. 6 Aster Reuse. The die applied by skilful artists. Hill's Infallible Onguent, for the growth and heavity of the hair. Deput No. I Sarriay street. Sold by all druggists.

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nary and Segmal Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent in a sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia. Bogle's Styperion Fluid Steatores frame hair Boge's Electric Hair Dys, bem in use a convinced W BOULE, Boson Sold convywher

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